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Our Mineral Wealth.

To an extent scarcely comprehended by the person who does not take an especial interest in mining investments, the mineral wealth of the United States contributes annually to the wonderful advance made by the country in commercial and industrial growth.

Some figures bearing upon this subject have been issued recently by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the bureau of statistics. They show the production of the principal minerals at intervals from 1880 to the present time.

It is worth nothing in considering this matter, that the commerce of the United States has increased from a value of 1,500,000,000 in 1880 to 2,500,000,000 in 1904. This increase is relatively greater than of any other country on the face of the globe in the same period.

Our industrial development has been along parallel lines. That is to say, it has been correspondingly broad and expansive in its character and scope. It would be absurd to attribute this enlargement of our business in its entirety to any particular factor in our mercantile life, but the fact remains that there appears to be a direct relation between this increase in our mineral output and the commercial growth of the country as a whole.

The principal mineral products entering into the industrial and commercial enterprises of the United States are coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, and the precious metals, so called. At the present time, of course, the position of silver as a precious metal has materially changed from its old time relation to the financial element in our mercantile affairs. It is shifted from a monetary status to that of a factor in the mercantile arts. But it is by no means unimportant in its new relation to the development of our commerce.

As has been pointed out heretofore, the production of gold in America has contributed largely to the easy adaptation of the world's commerce to the adoption of the gold standard for money. The displacement of silver has been attended by none of the dire consequences which were so freely predicted only a few years ago. This is mainly because the production of gold, both in the United States and in other gold mining countries, has far exceeded the expectations of the silverites. As a result the value of the gold now in use for monetary purposes has gradually decreased until the cost of all other commodities, gauged by gold's purchasing power, has been enhanced, and we are in an era of unusually high prices for most of the articles which are essential in our industrial and household economy.

Some very significant tabulations are given as the basis for the deductions of the Department of Commerce and Labor. They furnish data for interesting comparisons as to the proportionate gain of this country in the lines of growth under consideration.

Analyzing these figures and comparing percentages, we find that our ratio of increase is such as to justify the claim that our great prosperity has been promoted appreciably by the mining operations reflected in their totals.

As the department's bureau of statistics points out, the United States produced 68,000,000 out of the total world's production of 330,000,000 tons of coal in 1880, the share in the United States being 20 per cent; in 1903, however, the United States produced 319,000,000 tons of the world's production of 866,000,000, the proportion produced in the United States being 37 per cent.

In 1880 the United States produced but one fifth of the world's output of pig iron, the relative amounts being 3,835,000 tons for the United States and 18,290,000 tons for the world; in 1903 the United States contributed nearly 40 per cent of the world's pig iron or 18,000,000 tons out of an aggregate of 46,000,000 for the entire world.

Development of copper production in the United States has been unusually rapid. In 1880 the United States produced 27,000 tons of copper, or less than 18 per cent of the world's produc-

tion; in 1903 the United States produced one half the world's copper output, her share being 311,627 tons against 613,129 tons for the entire world.

In the production of lead the growth in the United States has not been quite so rapid as that in other parts of the world. In 1880 we produced 87,339 tons out of a total of 233,294 tons for the entire world, our share being 38 per cent; in 1900 the United States produced 241,807 tons out of a total world output of 887,337 tons, the share of the United States having thus slightly decreased, being then but 27 per cent.

Production of petroleum in the United States has increased from 26,250,000 barrels in 1880 to 46,000,000 in 1890 and 100,000,000 in 1903, or more than half the world's production.

The United States produces, therefore, 37 per cent of the world's coal, 39 per cent of its pig iron, 51 per cent of its copper, 25 per cent of its zinc and 51 per cent of its petroleum. In the production of coal, pig iron, copper and petroleum the United States leads the world.

When it is realized that all these metals and mineral products are absolutely indispensable in the manufacturing realm, the influence of this tremendous output of each of them upon our material welfare is scarcely to be estimated. Fires are kindled, machinery is fashioned, material for manufactures is furnished, even the lubricant which keeps the wheels in motion with frictionless energy is provided, and the medium of exchange, transformed by coinage, is made available—all through the wonderful advances in mineral production which stand to our credit.

When to these foundations for the super-structure of national progress and enrichment, are added the elements of wealth embodied in our agricultural products, such as wool, cotton, grain, and foodstuffs of various kinds, the breadth and stability of underlying causes and conditions begins to dawn upon the reflective man of affairs.

Immutable despite all mere speculative operations, therefore, are the real resources of the country, awaiting only the further development which genuine investment interest in their utilization makes possible.—Boston Commercial.

Flood District Calls for Aid.

George H. Crosby, Jr., the district attorney of Apache county was a pleasant caller at this office this afternoon. He is here in the interest of the flood sufferers at St. Johns who were rendered homeless and farmless by the breaking of the big reservoirs there recently.

He has been at Prescott in conference with F. M. Murphy and other leading citizens of the territory and is here visiting with Governor Kibbey investigating conditions and requirements necessary to secure government aid in rebuilding the dam. He is very much pleased by the encouragement and kind assurances given him by the people of Prescott and by those of Phenix whom he has had time to interview up till the present. He is full of hope that all will come out right in the end.

The published estimates of the amount of damage done by the calamity have been variously estimated and Mr. Crosby is now able to give it about as near correct as it is possible. He says that the damage to Apache county is 115,000 and to Navajo county it is 35,000, making a total of about 150,000. This is about correct and is conservative. The damage is much greater than was at first thought, for the reason that the lands are entirely ruined in lots of places. It is safe to say that a hundred acres of land that has been tilled since the earliest settlers came to the country are entirely washed away and will never again be of any value. The farm houses that were situated in the lowlands along the river are gone out entirely.

A relief fund is being gotten up by the people who have a little of this world's goods left over to aid those who are destitute of homes and money. For some of the people who have lost

their homes have no other method of making a living than by day labor. It is a sad plight they are in. Mr. Crosby says that the people are very much disheartened and that unless aid comes from some source, many of the Mormons, and they constitute the majority of the agricultural people, will leave the valley of the Little Colorado. All the friends of the people of that section hope that nothing so serious will be necessary.—Phenix Gazette.

Wonderful Treasures Just Unearthed in Tomb in Egypt.

A Cambridge, Mass., dispatch says: Egyptologists at Harvard are in a flutter over an archaeological discovery of the first magnitude in the land of the Nile.

Theodore M. Davis, who has for years been engaged in excavating in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings in the vicinity of Thebes, removing mound after mound of the debris of centuries, has reported the discovery which is probably the richest that has fallen to any explorer since Egypt was opened to European research. He has found a tomb which has never been visited or plundered since the age of the eighteenth dynasty (1000 1500 B. C.) and is still filled with the royal treasures of a time when Egypt was mistress of the east and the source of its supply of gold.

The tomb itself is not large, and its walls had never been smoothed or decorated, but it was filled from one end to the other with the untouched and richest spoil of ancient Egypt. Mum cases encrusted with gold, huge alabaster vases of exquisite form, chairs and boxes brilliant with paint and gilding, even a pleasure chariot with its six spoked wheels still covered by their wooden tires, were lying piled one upon the other in bewildering profusion. It was some days before the band of explorers could even ascertain the full extent of the treasures which the tomb contained.

The sepulchral chamber is about 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, the height being no more than eight feet. On the left hand side of the entrance were the two great wooden sarcophagi, painted black and gold, within which the mummy cases of the occupants of the tomb, a man and woman, had been placed. The cases themselves were double, the outer case being completely plated with gold on the outside, except where the face of the mummy was realistically represented, while the inside was lined with silver. The second case was similarly plated with gold externally, but inside gold leaf was used instead of silver. Beyond the coffins, at the western end of the tomb, the ground was covered with large sealed jars of wine or oil, and shell like boxes of blackpainted wood, each of which contained a piece of cooked meat neatly wrapped in black muslin.

Planted on the top of them was the chariot, broad enough to hold two persons, richly painted and encrusted with gold. The leather work belonging to it is still as fresh as when it was first made.

Here also were found the four canopic jars of alabaster in which the entrails of the deceased were deposited. It would be difficult to match them as regards either size or fineness of workmanship. The heads which form the covers are in the best style of Egyptian art, and on being lifted were found to have under them a second set of heads, the latter being of plaster coated with gold. At the eastern end of the tomb two other alabaster vases were discovered, each of them with handles and of exquisite workmanship.

A Dry Concentrator.

Josiah S. Dubois, of Philadelphia, was a Phenix visitor yesterday, being in company with Dr. O. L. Geer, of Martinez. Mr. Dubois is a prominent stockholder in the development company of which Dr. Geer is superintendent, and which is exploiting a number of promising mining enterprises in the section now being traversed by the Arizona & California railroad. The two gentlemen have just returned from an inspection of the company's holdings, and Mr. Dubois is highly pleased

with the promising conditions which now obtain. The new railroad is already delivering freight at Golden, the station for one of their properties, which will in the next few months be equipped with reduction works in all probability. The Socorro mill, near by, is again ready for active operations, large and satisfactory bodies of ore having been developed. Mr. Dubois was here four years ago, when the development company was just beginning its operations. Since that time he has associated himself with another enterprise, of which he is treasurer. It is known as the International Dry Concentrator Co., and it holds the patents for the manufacture and use of a new concentrator that promises to revolutionize the methods of ore reduction, especially in arid countries. The concentrator is said to be simple in construction, a device working entirely by gravity and without the use of water. Nevertheless it saves about 15 per cent more of the mineral values than any wet process, and is so thorough in its work that even lead and zinc may be separated, though there is but small difference in specific gravity.—Arizona Republican.

Mining, like other businesses, can be afflicted with too much legislation. The case in point is the recent measure enacted by the legislature of Nevada, which prohibits mining companies from acquiring or disposing of mining property without the consent of two-thirds of the stock. This bill was wisely vetoed by Gov. Gooding, who gave as his reasons the following: "This bill provides that no mining company shall purchase or obtain in any way any additional mining ground unless such act be ratified by holders of at least two-thirds of the capital stock of the company. This, in my judgment, would work a hardship on the great mining industry of the state. A law that would remove from the hands of the officers of a mining company the right to purchase additional property, which is often necessary to protect their interests in the purchase of a millsite, rights of way or adjacent property, without first obtaining consent of two thirds of the stockholders, who are frequently scattered all over the United States, would entail great expense and delay, and retard the growth of the great mining industry that is doing so much for the development of our state." The governor is right in protecting the mining companies of Nevada in this case of "too-much legislation." There is no reason why the directors of a mining com-

pany should not have the same rights as to the control of property that the directors of other business corporations have. It looks as though the law might have been passed to meet some special case, in which event the governor was all the more justified in refusing to permit it to become a law.—Mining World.

You have no enemies? Then you have never dared to stand up for the right against the wrong; you have never protected the weak against the bully; you have never dared defend your own right against oppression. Had you done any of these things you would have enemies. Even if you had done none of these things, but simply achieved a little more success in your business than your neighbor, you would have an enemy, for failure always hates success. The man who has no enemies should be ashamed of it.—Exchange.

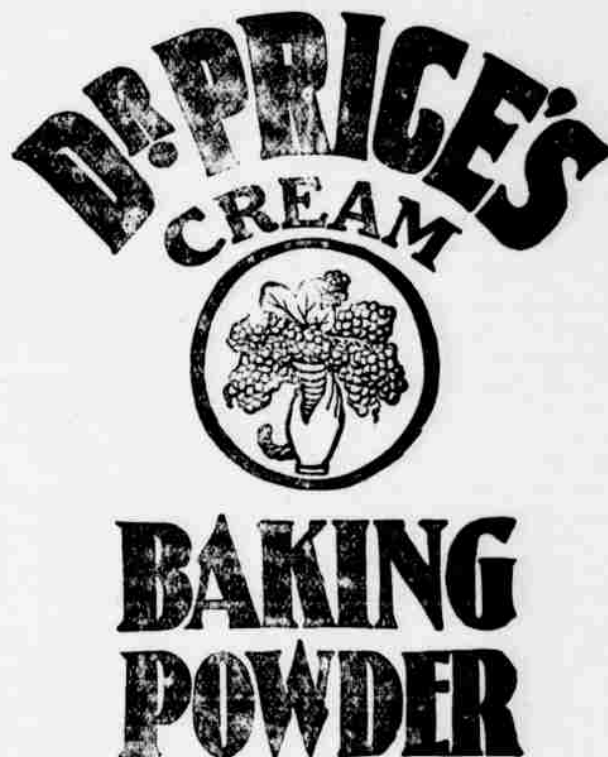
W. K. Maull of Phenix and Andrew J. Trumbo of Yuma have procured an option on the royalty basis, on 125,000 tons of tailings located on the San Pedro river in Cochise county. These tailings are from the old Grand Central mine at Tombstone and average 4.50¢ to 5¢ per ton in gold and silver. Mr. Trumbo returned last Saturday from Los Angeles, where he purchased the cyanide plant, which will have the capacity of 200 tons daily. They expect to begin operations at Tombstone in about three weeks.

Lovin & Withers have just received a carload of Greely, Colorado, potatoes, the finest spud on the market.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

Fifty Years the Standard



Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

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